

"Why don't you instruct?"
"Instruct, oh, fiddlestick! What instructing do you think I should do? I look like it! As to Marie, she has spirit enough, to be sure, to kill off a whole plantation; but I'd let her manage, but she wouldn't get the cheater out of them!"

"Are there no honest ones?"

"Well, now, then and there's a lesson. Nature makes all human beings simple, infatuated, and foolish, that the world would be unable to destroy it. But you see, from the mother's breast the colored child feels and sees that there are none, but underhand ways open to it. It can get along no other way with its parents, its master, or its master's master, or its master's slaves. Cunning and deception become necessary, inevitable habits. It isn't fair to expect anything else of him. He ought not to be punished for it."

"As to how to do the best, we do, and of course we stand corrected. The remark, he will recollect, was incidentally made in the course of an argument, and was not dictated by the least unfriendly feeling towards the People of Michigan.

"And what becomes of their souls?" said Miss Ophelia.

"That isn't my affair, as I know," said St. Clare. "I don't care about it. I don't care about the life. The fact is, that the whole race are pretty generally understood to be born over to the Devil for our benefit, in the world, however it may turn out in another."

"I don't care if it's possible!" said Miss Ophelia.

"I don't know as I am. We are in pretty good company, for all that," said St. Clare.

"I don't care if I am low and down, and it's the same story. The lower class used up, body, soul, and spirit, for the good of the upper. It is so in England, it is so everywhere; and yet all Christians stand aghast with vibrations of indignation, because in England, in a little different shape, from what they do?"

"It isn't so in Vermont."

"Ah, well, in New England and in the free States, you have the better of us, I grant. But there's the hell; so, Cousin, we are for a while lay aside our sectional prejudices, and come out to dinner."

"As Miss Ophelia was in the kitchen in the latter part of the afternoon, she heard a small call from the door. "La, la, la!" said "Tress" a coming, grunting like a sow, like she allors do."

"A tall, boy-colored woman now entered the kitchen, bearing on her head a basket of trucks and beans.

"Ho, Fress you come!" said Dinah.

Dinah had a peculiar swishing expression of countenance, and a sullen, grumbling voice. She sat down her basket, squared up, and down, and rested her elbows on her knees, said—

"Oh Lord! I wish'd I'd dead!"

"Why do you wish you were dead?" said Miss Ophelia.

"I'll tell out of my misery," said the woman, gruffly, without taking her eyes from the floor.

"What need you getting drunk, then, and cutting up, Prue?" said a square spruce chambermaid, daughing, as she spoke, a pair of come-downs.

The woman looked at her with a sour, sulky glance.

"May be you'll come to it one of these yer days, I'd be glad to see you I would; then you'll be glad of a drop like me, to forget your misery!"

"Come, Prue," said Dinah. "Let's look at your rucks. Here's miss, will pay for them," said Miss Ophelia. "I'll pay for a couple of dozen, and the woman will be sold handkerchiefed, give her a couple of tickets."

"That shows I sold you so many," said she.

"I don't understand," said Miss Ophelia.

"They count the money and the tickets when I gets home, so see if I've got the change; and if I don't, they half kills me."

"And serves you right," said the pert chambermaid, who had taken the money to go drink. "The world's a wide place, and that's what I tell you."

"And that's what I tell you; I can't live no other ways; drink and forget my misery!"

"You are very wicked and foolish," said Miss Ophelia.

"I'll pay you the master's money to make you a half withal."

"It's mighty likely, miss; but I will do it—yes, I will. Oh Lord! I wish'd I'd dead; I do!—and I'll tell out of my misery;" and slowly, and with a heavy heart, she took the money to go drink.

"What need you getting drunk, then, and cutting up, like me?" said Dinah. "I'll pay for a couple of dozen, and the woman will be sold handkerchiefed, give her a couple of tickets."

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"I'll tell out of my misery," said Dinah.

"Don't want none o' your light-colored halls," said Dinah; "cuttin' round, makin' b'leve you're white folks. Ar, ar, you's muggers much as I am!"

"Aun, Dinah gress her wul stuf every day, to make it lek straight," said Jane.

"And it will be all the same after," said Rose, makin' b'leve she was white, like the silk curtains.

"Well, in the Lord's sight, ain't you white, to have missis say which is the world's most—a coupla' niggers, or one like that. Get out, you're a trumpery wuss than I ever seen."

Here the conversation was interrupted by a two-fold manner. St. Clare's voice was heard at the head of the stairs, asking Adolph if he had to pay off all night with his shaving water; and Miss Ophelia, coming out of the dining-room, said—

"Jane and Rose, what are you wasting your time for? Go in and attend to your missus!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

"KNOW YE THE LAND?"—This poem, in the *Evening Star* of this week, is better than any Union song we have seen. After publishing such a poem as this, so eloquent and unequalled in its praise of this godly land, which still has too many faults, our patriotism hereafter must surely pass unquestioned!

MICHIGAN—A well-written article in our first page vindicates Michigan against a remark of ours, supposed to disparage her. Our correspondent knows the People of that State better, we doubt not, than we do, and of course we stand corrected. The remark, he will recollect, was incidentally made in the course of an argument, and was not dictated by the least unfriendly feeling towards the People of Michigan.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE LAW OF TREASON.

As a declaration of natural rights by one class in a community, though made for its special benefit, may pave the way for the extension of the same rights to all other classes, so does the habitual practice of injustice towards one class put in jeopardy the rights of all others.

For no man can appeal to the rights of humanity in support of certain claims he may choose to set up, without virtually recognising and asserting the equal rights of his brother man; and it is impossible to defend or exercise a wrong inflicted upon one man, by any argument which would not warrant the infliction upon another.

The Magna Charta was intended for the benefit of the English barons alone, but its great principles belonged to humanity, and in every time it became the charter of the People's liberties. The Declaration of Independence was put forth in justification of the claim of the British colonies to separate from mother country and institute Governments of their own; but the rights it affirmed belonged to human nature; and its great truths are pretty generally understood to be in the world, however it may turn out in another.

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ing it, he is in law guilty of the forcible抗拒. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he be absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it out, he is guilty of treason. In treason there are no accessories.

"* * * * *
"I have often had to advise my countrymen against the United States to be committed by some non-resident or sojourner within its territory and under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien.—*Post, C. L., 183, 5; Hale, 69, 62; 2 Hawk, ch. 17, § 5, Kel, 38.*

"Your inquiries will not be restricted to the conduct of people belonging to our own State, if in the progress of them you shall find that many of those who are, under whatever name or description, in the United States, have been made to others to trespass, violence, and willfully, after arranging the elements of the crime, have withdrawn themselves to await the explosion of the bomb, contrived to have been kept back from the jury, especially the one which makes the definition peculiar, and imposes upon it its most rigorous limitation.

"This is the opinion of the Court that any insurrection, or rising of any body of people within the United States, to attain, or effect by force and violence, any object of a great and general nature, is treason against the United States, within the contemplation and construction of the Constitution."

According to this opinion, the rising of any body of the People of a State, great or small, against the enforcement of a State law, would be treason against the United States! At the same time, it might be treason against the *State*, so that a man might be subjected to a double trial for the same act, and to a double penalty.

"Whereas divers opinions have been, before this time, expressed by the Courts of Justice, and in and out of the country, that the King, at the request of the Lords and Commons, had made a declaration in the manner as followeth: that is to say, when a man doth compass or imagine the death of his King or Queen, or when a man willfully, after arranging the elements of the crime, have withdrawn himself to await the explosion of the bomb, contrived to have been kept back from the jury, especially the one which makes the definition peculiar, and imposes upon it its most rigorous limitation.

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bloody Jeffries to the arbitrary Chase, such a decision is an outrage, not only on the Constitution of the United States, but on common sense. Of what value is the guarantee of civil rights in the Constitution, if our Courts, relying upon the decisions of English judges, tribute to the capture of an entire nation, and which may, in fact, be the property of the United States?

We proceed now to a particular examination of the charge. "Treason against the United States," he says, "is defined by the Constitution as 'levying war against the United States; or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; or in any wise assisting them to do either of these acts.'"

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after his action in this Fries case, he was impeached before the Senate of the United States, and his conduct signified as "haughty, arbitrary, oppressive, and unjust." The vote was taken on this article, and he was pronounced guilty by sixteen Senators, or, to be exact, by the votes of English judges, tribunals, and juries, the capture of an entire nation, which may, in fact, be the property of the United States?

We proceed now to a particular examination of the charge. "Treason against the

attack upon a family of colored persons living in said City, near the Rock Mill, about 4 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of arresting some fugitive slaves, as they alleged. Many of the colored people of the neighborhood collected, and were so numerous, firing of gun and pistol, and by the number, that on the arrival of some of the neighbors at the place, after the riot had subsided, they found the above deceased lying on his back, or right side, dead. Upon the arrival of the police, the dead were laid out and dressed, made by Drs. Patterson and Martin, in our presence, we believe he came to his death by gun-shot wounds, that he received in the above-mentioned riot, caused by some person or persons to us unknown."

CASS AND BUCHANAN.—The animosity between the friends of these two gentlemen in Pennsylvania induces some of the old line Democrats to propose that they both be dropped, in order to produce harmony in the party. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: "As in 1844, when a similar state of things existed, both gentlemen should be dropped, and a third taken up." It would doubtless be prudent to extinguish their hopes before the election, to save a defeat afterwards.

The *Voice of the Fugitive* of September 24 contains the proceedings of a Convention held at Toronto, Canada, of which Henry Bibb was President. It recommends the formation of a League for the accomplishment of the following objects: First, to make a comfortable asylum for refugees from Slavery. Second, to encourage the removal of the free colored people from the United States to Canada. Third, to have them engage in the culture of the soil as the basis of all industrial operations—after agriculture becomes well developed, to erect mills and manufactures—after the erection of mills and manufactures, to proceed to commercial exportation.

The Compromise.—The Detroit Daily Tribune, a Noot paper, rejoices that neither the Whig nor Democratic State Conventions of New York endorsed the Compromise Measures, and says, "What will the Hunker do?"

The Higher Law.—The New York Journal of Commerce has a long article under this caption, in which it inculcates the idea, that so far as relates to the civil law, man is "an automaton, moved by law," and that "where a law requires a certain act, or forbids a certain act, conscience or reason has no business to interfere." According to this doctrine, the men of the Revolution had "no business" to throw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, or to repudiate the Stamp Act. Unjust laws must be obeyed without inquiring whether they are just or not! What does any despotic act? It would make infamous the memory of the men who achieved American Independence.

WHO KILLED THOMAS?—A new claimant for the honor of killing the Teacher appears in the person of Jacob H. Dakeman, a private in Captain Sutler's company of mounted volunteers. He found his claim open having shot an Indian from whom he took a pistol of curious workmanship. General Harrison recognised the chief by a peculiar touch which had turned blue, all the others retaining their whiteness; and this was the Indian from whom Holman took the pistol. Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft has detailed these facts to the New York Historical Society.

SENATOR WADE.—We learn from the Astor-buia *Sentinel* that this gentleman recently made a speech in that place, in which he denounced the system of Slavery as the most unyielding, unjus, and iniquitous system of outrage and wrong that ever saw the sun—a speech to the men and women of the Union; and characterized the Fugitive Law as a disgrace to humanity—"a wise and benevolent law, from North to South." He thought Webster and Fillmore were deceived and befooled and made tools of by the South, which induced them to support the Compromise measures for the Union to be dissolved.

NOTATION.—W. W. Corcoran, the eminent lawyer of Washington, Esq., has made a donation of \$200 to the fund to be used for the benefit of Father Mathew. Mr. Collins has also tendered him a free passage to Liverpool in one of his steamships.—*Blackburne Clipper*.

THE CHRISTIANA RIFTERS INDICTED FOR TREASON.—Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found true bills against Elijah Lewis, Casper Hanway, Joseph Scott, and James Jackson, white men, and twenty-two negroes, for treason, in participating in the Christiansburg out-

rage.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—This association founded on the principle of the fellowship with Slaveholding, held its fifth annual meeting at Cleveland, September 24 and 25. Rev. Wm. Goodall presided, assisted part of the time by F. D. Parish, Esq.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Lewis Taylor, and the report of the Society for the year past was read \$6,640.65. The ex-

penditure was \$34,340.2.

The Corresponding Secretary read a statement of the unusual number of deaths which have occurred among the missionaries during the past year. Grateful acknowledgments were also made with reference to the general prosperity of the mission.

The receipts for the past year have been thirty-seven and a fourth per cent. greater than the previous year.

One hundred and eighty-nine men, members have been added during the year, making in all 461.

The following summary of missionary operations was presented:

Foreign missions, five.

Whole number of stations, eleven.

Whole number of ordained mission- arists.

Whole number of male assistants.

Whole number of female assistants.

Whole number of stations sent out during the year.

Whole number of home missionaries aided during the year.

In Canada, 2 ordained missionaries and their wives, and 2 female as- sists.

Whole number 91

On the morning of the 25th an alarm service was observed before the association by Rev. John Blanchard, President of Knox College, Ill.

The officers of the Association, for the ensuing year—

William Jackson, of Massachusetts, Presi- dent.

G. W. Perkins, of Connecticut; F. D. Parish, of Ohio; Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Pennsylvania; Rev. David Thurston, of Maine; and S. E. Cornish, of New York—Vice Presidents.

Rev. George White, of New York, Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. Samuel S. Jocelyn, of New York, Recording Secretary.

Levi Tappan, Esq., of New York, Treas- urey.

The following brother compasses the Executive Committee: Arthur Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Charles B. Ray, Wm. Hanway, Anthony Lane, Thomas Ritter, Samuel E. Cornish, W. E. Whiting, J. O. Weller, of New York; Dr. J. A. M. S. Sonder, Josiah Brewer, Connecti- cut; A. M. H. Lester, Boston.

A highly interesting letter was read by Mr. Tappan, from Judge Jay, who is a prominent Episcopalian.

At a public meeting in the evening the Cor- responding Society made a brief statement concerning the Society's missions. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Mansfield, made an exceedingly instructive exposition of the passage in 1 Tim. vii; 1; and was followed by Mr. Scobie, of Eng-

land, in a very interesting statement showing the feelings of British Christians of England on this subject. He was followed by Rev. George Thompson, of the Mendi Mission, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

Wore some account of the proceedings of the Convention at Cleveland, on the first day. On the second day, a resolution fixing upon the time and place of holding a Convention for the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates having been introduced, the following modification or substitute offered by Mr. Lewis Tappan, was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of one from each State in the Union be appointed, to fix upon the most convenient place of said Convention."

The president appointed the following gentle- men as said committee:

Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, of Pennsylvania; Lewis Tappan, of New York; Edward F. Felt, of Connecticut; Charles H. Con- stant, of Massachusetts; E. A. Stanley, of Vermont; Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; Samuel Fessenden, of Maine; Harris of Rhode Island; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Z. Eastman, of Michigan; J. G. F. Keeney, of Dr. J. E. Snod- gill, of Massachusetts; Wm. J. Clark, of Iowa; J. G. F. Keeney, of Dr. J. E. Snod- gill, of Massachusetts; S. May Bell, of Virginia; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Jacob Bigelow, of District of Columbia.

The Convention of the Friends reported the following which was adopted:

"Whereas we have assembled in Convention as freemen, to adopt measures for the protection and preservation of freedom, it is due to ourselves, to the occasion, and to the people of the nation, that we declare our views on certain questions of public interest."

"Resolved, That law is without rightfull authority, unless based upon justice, and Government without rule, unless righteousnes; be its end, as without these no man can enjoy his inalienable rights and as society secures them."

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to divorce the National Government, in all con- cerns, from the slaveholding, and to render it incapable of action for slavery and the slave-trade, whenever they exist made by jurisdiction."

"Resolved, That an act of Congress contravening the law of God, is an usurpation of power, and of Congress is no valid obligation upon the citizens of the several States."

"Resolved, That the public hands of right belong to the people, and should never be sold to the highest bidder, but should only be granted, without charge, in limited quantities, to actual settlers."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the election of sectional officers by the people, when possible."

"Resolved, That the history of nations demonstrates that a navy and standing army are incompatible with republican institutions. We therefore, in this Convention, do solemnly declare, in the name of the army, a resolution of the General Government on the side of freedom, and an abandonment of the entire system of fortification."

"Resolved, That three and hundred thousand men, when demanded by the safety and convenience of the country, shall be called out for the service of the country, and shall be paid for their services."

"Resolved, That the negro is the slave of the negro, who is very often a man of the last century, that slaves could not live in this country one hundred years longer. Seventy-five have already passed away, and let us now resolve that, God giving us strength, in twenty-five years there shall not be a slave in the United States."

"Resolved, That the demand of the slave power for more slave States and more slave territory, will be met by the negroes of the South, who are to be armed with rifles, and to be led by their leaders, and to be paid for their services."

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